Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1824. [NO. 369.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment.

BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

May 6, 1824. 61en2m.

For Sale, or Lease,

TWO farms or lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of clear and well timbered LAND, situate on the north east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the above mentioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriously rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of cotton, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land; and a considerable part of it is now under cultivation; and a considerable part of it is well fitted for the culture of corn, small grain of every kind, as the same now proves, as it produces, in many parts of it, corn and oats the same quality in the above mentioned tract is susceptible of being made, by industry and good husbandry, of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, of immense value, being uncommonly well watered, and abounding with the most valuable white and red oak, hickory, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of which is of superior quality, and capable of furnishing a considerable quantity of staves, hoop poles, shingles, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly adapted to the West India markets, to which the river on which it is situated affords at the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 26 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the main branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. There is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does, or, indeed, with any other market, where lumber of every description, or naval stores, may be articles of necessity, as there are no saw mill seats, and the timber can only be made with a trifling expence of labour, and adjacent to it, there are three or four extensive saw mills, some of which *have made 2½ feet lumber got on this land*, and where every facility that can be desired for manufacturing the timber into form fit for market, and a market can always be had in Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the owner should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is not likely that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lumb, Esq. former surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of state's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to explain it, and who is authorised to treat for the lease or sale of the whole or any part of the said tract of Land.

A liberal credit will be given, as it is believed that there has not been a property offered for sale in this state combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of securing an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, by using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose stupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

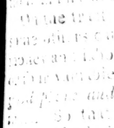
I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or depredation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 150,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

For Sale,



THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

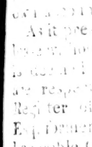
DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

Land for Sale.

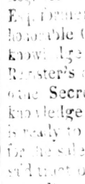
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Person's Mill, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity of it under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome



Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.—27 f.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, but he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—*58

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred*.—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union.

JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Dec. 24, 1823.—*53tf.

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Deal, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers.

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby warns the public, that he shall not pay a note for $100, given by him to Thomas Evans, under date of Jan. 1st, 1823. As Alexander M'Kay, the administrator of the estate of Mr. Evans, declines a settlement with me, all persons will do well to abstain from the purchase or sale of said note.

ARCHIBALD M'COLL.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1824.—3t69

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains*.—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56tf.

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices.

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For saleby J. HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to avail himself of his legal and eqsitable rights in certain lands lying in the counties of Cumberland, Person and Robeson, of the state of North-Carolina, and against a certain Bond, which Lands and Bond were given by him to Richard S. Hackley, or his Attorney in fact, Thomas Strode, on a purchase of Florida Lands, to which said Hackley sets up a title,—takes this public method of cautioning all fair dealers, whom it may concern, against trading or negotiating in any way, for the said Lands and Bond, as he is determined to maintain and defend his said rights in opposition to the claims of the said Hackley, or any other person claiming under him, or any of his agents, attorneys or factors.

DAVID HAY.

Fayetteville, 3t70

State of North-Carolina, } Sc.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1824.

John Armstrong and others *vs.* George T. Hearsay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae, of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, for the said George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald, and Daniel M'Rae, to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants' Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them respectively, and heard ex parte.

JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

6t69

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufactory,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4*d.* 4½*d.* 5*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do,
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
3-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss,
Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds,

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. } Original Attachment,
vs.
Lynch & Cather.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Cornelius J. Tooker } Original Attachment.
vs
David Ruth.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state;—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale Dry Good Store,

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York who is well acquainted with the southern trade, as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival they expect to keep at all times on hand, a complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in the line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14 1824 —58

A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested, by the last Will and Testament of Mr. Gabriel Dubrutz, deceased, I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, (and continue the sale from day to day, if necessary,) a large quantity of excellent Leather, consisting of sole, skirting, harness & upper leather; about fifty cords tan-bark, all the working tools and implements necessary for the tanning business; also, two excellent marble slabs, for dressing leather on. Likewise will be sold, or rented, the Tan-Yard lately occupied by the said deceased, and which is as well calculated for carrying on the tanning business as any in the state, having every necessary out-houses, a good two story carrying shop, bark mill, &c. with a commodious lot attached thereto, containing about two acres of ground. Also will be sold or rented a two story brick house on the west side of Green-street, in excellent repair, calculated for a store and dwelling.

Any further particulars may be had by inquiring of Mr. John Crusoe or Mr. Charles B. Jones, Fayetteville, who are duly authorised to transact any business for me.

Terms of sale, all sums under $10, cash. For the perishable property, all sums over $10, six months' credit; purchasers giving notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville.

On the tan-yard and brick house a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given; purchasers complying with the above terms.

DEBORAH DUBRUTZ, *Executrix.*

Fayetteville, June 11, 1824.—5:71

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement twice a week, until the day of sale, and forward their account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formerly executed a power to Cornelius Dowd, senior, of Moore county, vesting him with certain trusts and authorities, which power was tested by Athas Jones, Esquire, as subscribing witness I therefore hereby give general notice, that I have since revoked said power, and do hereby revoke the same, with all the power and authority which, by virtue of said power, was given the said Cornelius Dowd.

The 12th day of June, 1824.

AUGUSTUS BENTON.

3t69

NOTICE.

AT the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county June Term, 1824, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Mary Bunce, deceased, and gives notice to all those who are indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same; and all those who have claims against the said deceased, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

JAMES BUNCE. *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, June 15. 1824.—3t69

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 5th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose, no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—3t*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract,

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, a infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Cubebs, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever. Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office

INTELLIGENCE.

To promote the happiness of men, which is or ought to be more or less the object of every citizen, there are at least two good methods which readily fall within the province of an editor, viz: to circulate information, and to induce a habit of looking on the bright side of things—a habit which David Hume says, is worth to any one ten thousand a year.

It is our avocation to cull the sweet and the useful from the history of the passing times; and with the exception of being obliged now and then to insert a shocking accident, or a horrid murder, or to contend manfully with intrigue and oppression, we have on the whole a pleasant task.

This existence of ours is far from being a state of unalloyed misery, and this world is such as men are loth to leave, and delighted to behold. Look where you will; go into what country you please, there are abundant traces of a benevolent Deity, and the amplest cause for joy and gratitude.

We have the news daily brought to our table from all quarters of the world, and the papers bear full and undoubted testimony to these truths. If this can be affirmed with propriety of all nations, with what peculiar emphasis can it be said of our own. People may talk as they like of the wantonness of the press, or of the intrigues of the ambitious, the good sense of our citizens is an antidote sufficiently powerful; and after all that can be said, this is a happy, a very happy land.

To select and publish articles which show the real state of things abroad and at home, and when convenient to draw comparisons, we shall at the same time disseminate knowledge, and prepare our readers with a varied and interesting treat of the useful and agreeable. We invite them to set out with us on this excursion, and hope they will enjoy, as rational beings should, a rapid tour through the world.

In our route through that part of the world which is called the *old world*, because it was in part inhabited before America by a civilized people, our attention as well as that of geographers is drawn to England and France, as the most influential nations of Europe, a continent which has claimed within itself all the civilized world.

It cannot be disputed that the political experiments made in America and elsewhere, have led to a greater freedom of thought in England, emboldened her master spirits to enter the field of experiment, and run some risks by a change in several of their political regulations. Mr. Canning himself has acknowledged that political science appears susceptible of improvement; and we suppose, thinks it possible to make useful changes in the social order of old England. Mr. Jeffrey, editor of the Edinburgh Review, is loud in our praise, and Bell, of the London Weekly Messenger, has avowed his belief that too much power is vested in the crown; he condemns, of course, the present changes in France, by which its constitution is made to resemble that of England.

There is much discussion in England as to the freedom of trade; and the removal of restrictions, one thing is certain no country has ever equalled her in commercial prosperity. She is now the Banking House of Europe; by her loans the war was carried on against Bonaparte, and her capitalists have during the last year loaned more than 30 millions sterling to the sovereigns of Europe, and about 20 millions to the South American states; in all more than 220 millions of dollars. Forty-three millions she exports annually in manufactures; 21 of them go to Europe, and 17 to America; and she exacts her contributions from every quarter of the world. The duty alone which was paid in England in 1823 for insurance from fire, amounted to about two and a half million of dollars.

Still if she is pleased to remove commercial restrictions the world will not complain. It is probably sound policy; at least it has long been our opinion that the social institutions of the earth have enforced many useless, and worse than useless, injurious restraints. The restrictions upon the trade of the colonies were always offensive, and some ground of complaint with the American people in 1775. These, it is said, are now withdrawn, and the European continent is allowed a direct intercourse with the British colonies. One vessel has already arrived at Halifax, bound from Hamburgh, in Germany, to Newfoundland, with bread and flour; and is admitted on lower duties than vessels from the U. S. of America. Flour is put on board vessels at Dantzic for about four dollars a barrel; and there is talk of procuring staves from Europe for the West India markets.

It is contemplated also to abolish the bounty on linens under seven pence a yard, and on other linens to reduce it gradually, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.—But the withdrawal of the bounty on coarse linens, as is the case with all sudden changes, will occasion serious distress; it will throw out of employment 15,000 poor people in the north of Scotland, who have derived a support from this branch of manufactures.

Other important changes are proposed in the colonial regulations; and it is said his Majesty's government have resolved to disunite the civil and military government of India; and also that of the North American provinces. The Earl of Dalhous is to have the military command in India; and Sir Francis Burron the civil administration of the provinces in America.

The monopoly of the East India Company is a serious inconvenience. In the article of tea only, in 1822, the British people paid 22 hundred thousand sterling more than would have been paid for the same quantity and quality in the U. S. of America, or at Hamburgh. This is ascertained by a comparison of prices in different countries. Out of China, London is the greatest market for tea, and New-York the next.

In order to pay a short visit to our own country, we are compelled to postpone a further sketch of our travels in foreign parts. Since it is now the policy of the U. States and England to cultivate the friendship of each other, in order to create a barrier for the defence of liberty, our remarks may not come amiss. But let us bear in mind that we are the natural rivals of England in trade, and that her friendships will always accord with her interest. This consideration should put us on our guard: but we ought also to remember that the Holy Alliance would rejoice at a rupture between the two nations, which would make each of them the instruments of tyranny and ambition.

London, March 13.

The Americans here and the English also approve on the whole of the decision or rather the waving of a decision on the Greek Question, although no one regrets the debate which has taken place upon it. As an American, I feel proud of it, for I am persuaded that history scarcely furnishes an instance of a greater concentration of intellect and eloquence; but what I like most of all is, the sound constitutional views which were taken of the subject, and the just sense that was shown to exist of the genius of our institutions. May they ever stand on the great pillars of justice, liberty, and honorable peace. I do not think Mr. Webster's proposition was fairly construed by many of his opponents: however, it was true, as was observed, that there was no telling what might be the effect of the proposed measure, misrepresented as it might be by our enemies before it arrived at the Court of Constantinople. While we have so many slanderers and backbiters in Europe as we have now, it will be worth a while to inquire not only what construction *ought* to be put upon our measures, but also what *may* be put upon them.

I have just seen General Mina; his health is fast improving under Sir Astley Cooper's hands. He is still a young man, not above 45 and perfectly strong and robust, saving the effect of the wounds and frost-bites that he has suffered. Those effects are likely to be removed in a great measure.

HOPES OF PORTUGAL.

At Lisbon the Infante is, of course, the life and soul of every thing. One of the Sundays while he was at the palace of Salvatierre, and wishing to amuse himself, he watched the opportunity when all the secretaries of state, noblemen, royal attendants, and visitors of *ton* were seated at the table. He then selected one of the most furious of the bulls he could find on the estate, and it is proper to add, that he handles one of these horned animals with as much science as an experienced bull fighter, and indeed, often exhibits in public. Having picked out a bull to his liking, and imposed silence on all the servants who were in the secret, he had the beast carefully brought up to the dining room door, where after goading and exasperating him, the folding doors suddenly flew open, and in rushed the infuriated animal, foaming with rage.

The consternation that ensued among the party seated at the table, when they saw this terrific and unwelcome guest moving towards them, can be better imagined than described. Some sought safety under, and others upon the table at the expence of the china, plates, and glasses. Some came off with torn coats, and others with the loss of their wigs. Nothing could be more ludicrous than the appearance of the room, as described by an eye witness; and nothing could be equal to the astonishment of the bull, at finding himself in so strange a place, he stood still, roaring and foaming, not knowing what object to attack. Seasonable aid, however, arrived; the gentry were relieved from the awkward predicament in which they were placed, and the joke passed off smoothly when the author was made known, although not without a severe lecture from the father, who could not bear the idea of things so unkindly.

The Infante, nevertheless, was resolved to avenge himself upon those who had cut off his supplies of chicoro, and on the following day he had a fine plump cat landed and roasted, and the cook being in the secret, it was served up nearly to the same party, sitting at what is called the table of state. It was helped freely round, and as soon as it was devoured, the Infante began to mew like a cat, and cried out, 'Out with the fools who have eaten a cat for a hare.' The scene that ensued I shall not attempt to describe. Fortunately, good napkins are used at table in Portugal, so that the poor waiting women came in for a share of the joke. Some of the party put on long and woful faces."

PIRACY.

Nassau, May 19.—About ten days ago, on the coast of Cuba, the schr. Zanga fell in with the United States schr. Wild Cat, Lieut. Commandant Legare, and Ferret, Lieut. Engle, who protected her, while lying at Boca Caravel, and afterwards convoyed the Zanga and Sea Flower from thence to Nuevitas, for which , and the polite attention of the American officers, the masters of these vessels express their acknowledgments.

Jamaica, May 15.—By the United States' schr. Beagle, the Admiral has recived a letter from Captain Harris, respecting the result of his successful investment of, and diligent search in, the Isle of Pines, for the piratical murderers of Lieut. Layton, and the boat's crew of the Icarus.

Pepe, the first, and Sebastiani, the second Captain of the piratical felucca, are both dead; the former from his wounds, hunger, and fatigue—the latter (who cut the throat of Lieut. Layton,) was shot by one of the Hussar's marines. Two others of the felucca's crew are killed, and four are taken.

The Hussar, Icarus, and Speedwell, have yet parties of six and eight scouring the Isle of Pines—and it is to be hoped not one of the wretches will escape.

The piratical felucca which was thought to have escaped, was only sunk, and has since been weighed.

Extract of a letter dated Cowes, 21st March, 1824, from Wm. Shaler, Esq to his friend in Massachusetts

"This port is now blockaded by a vice Admiral with a variable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties, I apprehend that the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British Consul, I spread my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind and and efficiently protected them from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representation of Austria, Naples, Tuscany and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods and chattels, to a vast amount. These facts have only tended to develope the strength of my credit here, which I was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it, in the slightest degree. I have been off once to visit the Admiral at the request of this Government, but to no effect.

"The prospect at present here is, that there will be an affair more serious than that of Lord Exmouth."

From the London Quarterly Review, April, 1824.

We shall ere long be in possession of *the geography of the northern coast of America* which ought not to have remained a blank on the charts of the nineteenth century. Even Siberia, which stretches to a higher latitude, has long been known and described, though not, perhaps with accuracy, while two points only of the wide extended coast of America were ever visited, and one of these placed several degrees of latitude beyond its proper position, and the other, in all probability, not placed correctly. To ascertain this latter point, and to explore the coast from thence to Icy Cape, is an enterprize which we understand while his friend and former associate, Dr. Richardson, intends to accompany him as far as the mouth of Mackenzie River, and to examine the interjacent coast between it and the Cooper Mine River, returning by the Cooper Mountains, and the field of coal which has been described to crop out along the bank of the Bear Lake; and, in short, *to complete the collection and description of the natural history of North America.*

It is also understood, that Captain Lyon has volunteered to proceed in the Griper gun brig to Repulse Bay, to cross over thence to the Polar Sea, and to carry on the survey of the coast to Cape Turnagain, where Captain Franklin was obliged to stop. These discoveries are worthy of the enlightened age, and the rapid strides that are making in arts and the sciences, and redound to the honor of the government under whose patronage they are carried on. We do not despair of seeing the day when this spirit of enterprise will have conducted some adventurous Englisman to the very northern extremity of the earth's axis.

To reach the North Pole from the north part of Spitzbergen, with the united aid of a couple of boats half decked, and sledges, to carry each other in turns as ice or water may occur, would, as we conceive, neither be so difficult nor so dangerous an interprize as that which was undertaken and performed by the Russian officer, Baron Wrangel, on sledges alone.

From Hackluyt's Headland to the Pole is only 600 geographical miles. Allowing a speed only of fifteen miles a day (of twenty four hours, always light) it would only require forty days; so that if a little vessel, like the Griper, which has already been at Spitzbergen, should arrive there in the beginning of June, the boat might reach the Pole, and return to her with ease by the end of August. So little is this of a visionary project, that Captain Franklin proposed to undertake it; and indeed there is not a naval officer who has seen the ice, and knows what it is, but will admit of its being feasible, and who would not cheerfully volunteer to make the attempt.

FINAL REPORT

Of the Committee of Investigation, in the case of Messrs. Edwards and Crawford.

The Select Committee (of the House of Representatives) to whom was referred the Memorial [illegible] address, of Ninian Edwards, having, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 26th of May, continued to hold its sittings, after the adjournment of the House, until the 21st June, have agreed on the following Report:

In recommending in their former Report, a continuance of the existence and powers of the Committee, it will be remembered, that the reason given for that recomendation was, the obvious propriety, before a final close of the investigation, of having the personal presence and examination of the author of the address which had occasioned the appointment of the Committee. Such examination has now been had. Mr. Edwards attended the Committee, in obedience to its summons, on the 7th of June; has been examined as a witness, by its direction, cross-examined by a gentleman attending in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury; and his testimony, together with that of the witnesses, is communicated with this Report; as are, also, various documents and papers, which have been referred to, and produced, in the course of the examination.

A paper, in reply to the communication heretofore received by the committee, from the Secretary, and another, in the nature of an argument on the whole case, have also been presented by Mr. Edwards, and considered by the Committee.

The evidence has run into much detail, and some parts of it, probably, have not a very material application to the main subject of inquiry. It seemed proper, however, to the Committee, to allow to those concerned a liberal indulgence in this respect.

After a patient attention to all the evidence, and to whatever has been urged, in the way of reasoning on the case, the Committee see no cause to change or modify, in any material respect, the result to which they came on the former investigation, and which they have already submitted to the House. On the contrary, they find, in this further and fuller examination, a corroboration, generally speaking, of the opinions which they have heretofore expressed.

On some parts of the inquiry, indeed, evidence has now been produced to points which were not, individually and particularly, taken into the consideration of the Committee on the former occasion. To these, perhaps, some reference ought now to be made. They may be considered as new articles or new specifications of charge; and although not very definitely or formally made, yet, as evidence has been taken, intended to support them, they become subjects of consideration.

One of these respects the deposites of public money, made or allowed by the Secretary, in the Banks of this District, at the instance and on the solicitation of the Banks themselves, and as an accommodation to them, at a time of considerable pecuniary pressure, in 1819.

In their former Report, the Committee expressed their opinion in relation to deposites of this nature; and referred to a public communication of the Secretary, in which the facts were avowed, and in which a practice, of a like character, was stated to have been of early existence and long continuance. The Committee did not deem it necessary to call for proof of that which was admitted; and as it was of opinion that the practice itself was irregular and dangerous, it did not think it material to inquire, particularly, whether, in the only case in which loss was apprehended from this cause, the probability of such loss was either greater or less than the Secretary had supposed. This apprehended loss is in the case of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria. In the letter of the Secretary to the President of the Senate, of the 25th of February, 1823, he says, in regard to this Bank, that a letter of the District Attorney, therewith communicated, showed that there was no danger of loss to the United States.

The evidence now offered and received, tends to show that there is a probability of final loss from this Bank; but in other respects there is no new view of the case presented.

The debt due to the Government from the Bank of Vincennes, has also been brought forward, and made the subject of inquiry and proof. Nothing distinguishing this case from those of other Western Banks in which the public money had been deposited, and in regard to which loss had happened, or was expected, had attracted the attention of the Committee, as important to be considered, at the time of their former Report.

The case of this bank had been previously made the subject of a Report to the House by the Secretary, on the 21st of February, 1823, in answer to a resolution passed on the 31st of January preceding, in which a statement of the debt, and the means which had been taken and used to secure it, were laid before Congress. The evidence now taken, relates principally, as in the preceding case, to the amount of the loss which may be expected to be incurred.

The only remaining charge which may be regarded as not before examined, is an allegation, or intimation, that, owing to the fault of the Secretary, the pensioners and public creditors of the government in East Tennessee, were, in some instances, paid in bank paper not equivalent to specie.

The circumstances attending this transaction seem to be fully stated in the testimany of Hugh L. White. It does not appear that any knowledge of these payments having been made in depreciated paper was communicated to the Secretary. The measures adopted by him for the reasonable provision of a proper fund at the place of disbursement, were, so far as the Committee can judge, suitable and judicious. He had a right to expect the payments would be made in specie, or its equivalent; or, at least, to be informed if any thing should happen to prevent such payment. No information was given to him of any disappointment of his expectation in this respect by those whose duty it was to pay; and no complaint appears to have been preferred by those whose right it was to receive.

In regard to the contested letter of Benjamin Stephenson, of the 12th of October, 1819, the Committee see no cause to change the opinion which was entertained in the former report—that, although the letter was written, as stated by Mr. Edwards in his testimony, there was no evidence that Stephenson communicated or transmitted it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to extend their Report, by protracted observations on the various parts of the evidence, as the whole is submitted to the House. They content themselves with stating, that, in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of the administration of the public finances. On this point, as the main object of inquiry, the chief attention of the Committee has been directed; and they have come to the result, which has now been stated, with the unanimous concurrence of the members present. Other points there are, of less importance, but which may, nevertheless, be supposed not to have escaped consideration by the Committee. These, however, under all the circumstances, have thought it proper to leave, without observation, in the light in which they are placed by the evidence.

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

As this distinguished personage has of late become a topic of general conversation, the following account of his personal appearance, as given by an entertaining writer in the Village Record will not be unacceptable to the reader.—*Aurora.*

The Marquis de la Fayette was one of the finest looking men in the army. Notwithstanding his deep red hair, which powder now, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine, though receding—his eye [illegible] zel—his mouth and chin delicately formed and exhibiting beauty rather than strength. The expression of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingled with something of the pride of conscious manliness. His mien was noble—his manners frank and animated, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder.—*Village Record.*

THE CHARBONNE.

From the Montreal Times.

A person mentioned to us a strange circumstance relating *to this fatal disorder, of which a great number of cases have occurred this season.* Having a man in his employment, who was suddenly taken with the symptoms of the Charbonne, and living at a distance from Medical assistance—while a physician was sent for, he applied a blister to the part affected, as the most natural means of allaying the progress of the disease until more proper application could be made. After the physician arrived, the blister was removed; and in a few days the man was in a fair way of recovery.

Several days after, the employer of the invalid being troubled with a rheumatic pain, to which he was subject, and for which he was accustomed to apply cantharides; he made use of the same cataplasm which had been applied to the man affected by the Charbonne. In the course of the night the pain arising from the blister, became most excruciating, and on examination it was found that the skin beneath it had become perfectly black, and that the blister had *communicated the Charbonne to the second person to whom it had been applied.* Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and after a severe illness the patient recovered.

The Shakers.—The military duty laws of N. York, have had the effect of inducing all the young men of Watervliet, Albany county, belonging to the society of Shakers, and who were liable to military duty, to remove to the town of Hancock (Mass.) where also 27 had gone from New Lebanon since the commencement of last year. They complain of not enjoying the free exercise of their religious opinions in the state of New-York.

Albany Water Works.—The Trustees of the Albany water works have authorized all persons residing along the docks who use their water, to permit the boatmen who come to the city with boats, to supply themselves on all occasions gratuitously with water; for which they have received the public thanks of the Common Council of Albany.

Bear Hunt.—On Tuesday last, at sunsetting, a large Bear was seen to cross the public road, in Winhall, Bennington county.—Ten or 12 men and boys immediately turned out, armed with muskets and clubs; old Bruin was soon surrounded, and finding his retreat cut off, and a dog at his heels, he ascended a tree, where, at an elevation of 30 feet, he anxiously waited the motion of his pursuers. The darkness concealing him, one of the hunters, Dr. Leonard, climbed a neighboring tree, from whence the first fire jostled Bruin from his seat; but catching a limb by one paw, he recovered his position and received a second dose of "blue pills" without winking; the third brought him to the ground—he recovered and ran twenty rods before he fell to rise no more. He measured in length 5 feet 8 inches, in girth 3 fet 10 inches, and was estimated to weigh 350 lbs.—*Brattleboro pap.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1824.

David Walker, Esq. late Cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank in this place, has been appointed American Consul at Greenock, and sailed from Philadelphia in the packet ship Montezuma last week.

Liverpool, May 24.

Revolutionary movements, whose tendency is to render the government more despotic, have taken place at Lisbon; but meet with some check, and excite the alarm of England.

An Algerine fleet of four frigates and two brigs has entered the port of Alexandria, in Egypt; the British Admiral Neale had kept up a blockade of Algiers, but has gone in pursuit of the Algerines.

The French ministers do not carry their financial schemes with ease through the House of Lords.

Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, April 19th, of a rheumatic inflammatory fever which lasted ten days. His memoirs, written by himself, had been transmitted to London for publication; but destroyed. A general mourning took place in Greece for 21 days.

Mr ZERAH COLBURN, the extraordinary mathematician, has returned in the Euphrates which brought the above intelligence to New-York.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

Some one remarks that the number present at many of the public meetings upon the Presidency, caucuses, electoral law, &c. is small; but what if they are so? *They comprise all who take interest enough in the subject to express their opinions publicly;* and does any body suppose that persons who take little interest in these matters will influence those who do? We are aware that the forward and bustling do not always proceed with the cool deliberation which is necessary to ensure success; the considerate who look well beforehand to the ground which they are to occupy, will often take the palm from the hasty and imprudent. But each of these classes always has and always will exist; and each is useful and necessary, and will be as long as war and council are necessary—the one for battle, the other for consultation. Nothing like a majority of either of these classes in North-Carolina, espouses the cause of Mr. Crawford; and on the contrary, a majority of each is arrayed against him.

But notwithstanding the public expression at these meetings is against Mr. Crawford, it proceeds from a small number.—But they are uniform in sentiment, and the dullest of men can perceive that two thousand votes for the people's ticket would be sufficient, provided it met with no opposition or had but 500 against it. But what is this argument? a small number attends these public meetings; we beg leave to say not a smaller number than attended the caucus at Washington: and that too when about three-fourths were known to be in opposition.—A proper weight should be admitted to any public meeting wher it speaks the sentiments of the majority in the surrounding country.

The great question is, *what is the public sentiment?* It is of little consequence how many, or who are the organs for its expression. A few dozen men in the Revolutionary Congress dared to declare our Independence, and maintain it by war; *but how could they do it?* Ah, here is the point: *they were backed by the people.* All political managers, all governors, presidents, and even kings, will find this a circumstance that cannot be dispensed with.

It is a very extravagant notion, that a few papers, which have an extensive circulation on account of the patronage which they receive from our different governments, can thwart the wishes of the people, or shape the public sentiment when they are so much respected. They say, perhaps, that their offices are their own; but their support from the public, is a great measure from the whole of the public. *In fine, if all editors would beware of a blind confidence in themselves,* those certainly should, who are in a more particular manner dependent on the public bounty. If they do not, but continue to pursue an opposite course, *they do so at their peril.*

Daring Robbery, or a Rogue outwitted.

It is said, that the atrocious crime of highway robbery was a few days since committed in Richmond county, under circumstances of the most aggravating kind. A person, sent out by an employer for that purpose, had disposed of a variety of goods: and while on his return with the proceeds of his business, in some way or other it reached the ears of several desperadoes that money might be had peaceably or by force. The unwary traveller was accordingly surprised, overpowered by numbers and plundered. Alas and alack, what evils await miserable mortals. But in a country of laws, the business was not to end here. The unfortunate man made the best of his way for a mile or two to some vigilant magistrates, and with much of alarm and agitation in his manner, entered his complaint just as they were setting out for the morning service on the Sabbath.

These gentlemen entered upon the case with spirit, gave him some refreshment, made him tell the place of robbery, describe the bills he had lost, and affirm that he could swear the crime upon the person with whom they should be found.

Now is to come the unravelling of the plot; the magistrates proceeded with him to the place where he was attacked, and, observing no marks of a scuffle, searched the plundered man himself, and found the identical bills sewed up in the lining of his coat. The poor man was sent to a place secure from such attacks, to wit, the county goal.

The credit of the state must suffer *when there is so little security for travellers, that an ingenious person can, in some bye-place, succeed in robbing himself.* However, the truth will out, and it may as well come first as last.

POISON BY LEAD.

We insert an account of persons' being poisoned at Philadelphia by the acetate of lead in cheese. This was perhaps owing to the glazing of lead upon earthen ware, into which it is probable the milk had been put. A similar complaint has just been made in Boston of cheese poisoned by a coloring of red lead. *People ought to keep as clear of lead as if it were always in bullets.*

ELECTORAL MEETINGS.

Six months ago there might have been truth in the following article; but now the case is altered, the controversy is drawing to a close, and it is more than probable that enough have made up their minds, to put an end to the struggle; enough to ensure a choice by the electors, and prevent the election from going into the House.—As our correctness cannot be tested by a vote this day, we must be content to await the decision in December. Between this and that time we think of nothing which is likely to produce any great change in the public mind,

It is worthy of remark, that a great majority of the public meetings, (on the subject of the Presidential Election,) about which so much is said, are very thinly attended. In populous parts of the country, in large towns and cities, where we would naturally expect Presidential meetings to be well attended, not one tenth of the people assemble. In many of the states, few or no meetings have been held. The voice uttered by these assemblies, cannot, therefore, be called the voice of the people. It is the voice of only a *few* of the people. *It deceives nothing. The great body of the people is yet in reserve,* weighing and examining the question, which we have no doubt will be eventually decided agreeably to the interests of the nation.—*Liberty Hall, (Ohio.)*

The last day's drawing of the *Grand State Lottery* took place in Baltimore, on the 24th inst. the following is a list of the prizes:

No. 15631 the great capital of	$100,000
8028	20,000
14539, 20835, each	10,000
20880	5,000

Nos. 9501, 14369, 19594, 9896, 18646, 4455, each a prize of $1,000.

Nos. 17840, 114, 23991, 677, 17267, 3202, 9129, 23376, 25079, 603, 6961, 16714, 23478, 22143, 1098, 18644, 12721, 7509, 20764, 8280, 20602, 15801, 10911, each $100.

Nos. 22703, 24059, 10764, 20578, 16195, 23286, 1616, 3750, 3270, 17391, 16125, 5739, 10901, 16902, 9735, 7539, 23575, 11587, 5012, 12964, 24531, 22473, 7735, 7804, 17868, each a prize of $50—with 2277 of $12.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1776

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Fayetteville, to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, (on Saturday, the 3d instant,) respectfully recommend,

1st, That the Military corps of Fayetteville fire a national salute at sunrise, and that the National Flag be displayed on the Town House, upon the discharge of the first gun.

2d, That the citizens and the several military corps, assemble on the Court-House square, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to form in procession, and march thence to the Town House, where an oration will be delivered, by Beni. H. Talbot, Esq.

3d, That the procession be formed in the following order, by John M'K. Strong, Esq. Marshal of the day;

Military,
Orator.
Clergy.
Police of the Town.
High Sheriff and Officers of the Courts.
Tutors and Students of the Academy,
Strangers.
Citizens.

4th, A discharge of artillery at sunset, will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

Judge Van Ness, of New York, it is said, declines accepting the office of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to which he was lately appointed.

QUACK, QUACK, QUACK!

West Union, Ohio, April 20, 1824.

A stranger who had been in this neighborhood for some days, practising as a physician, &c. made exit in a manner rather unbecoming the high profession of this man of pills. It seems he had afforded his medical aid, in several cases, rather to the great alarm of the friends, as well as the danger of his patients, administering portions, the ingredients of which were a compound of lead and gunpowder, as well as otherwise showing his knowledge of the healing art. For this specimen of skill, our son of Esculapius was prepared with an escort, who accompanied him with "thundering drum and marshal mien," to the environs of the town, and after saluting him with a few ceremonious acknowledgments for his past services, bid him fly, "nor tarry, in all the plains." *Village Register.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Montreal, June 12.—About four o'clock on Tuesday last, as some men were carrying stones up the scaffold of St. James's Church, when they reached the second story, the planks unfortunately gave way, and four men were precipitated to the ground, one named Jandran, fell on his head, and was so severely injured that he died before he could be carried to the Hospital! Another had his leg broke, and the remaining two only received slight damage.

On the 9th June, two men were killed, and 25 severely wounded, by the falling of the frame of a new Congregational meeting-house, at Hallowell, (Me.)—Between 40 and 50 were on the top of the frame, when a spar, by which it was supported, gave way, and 37 of them were precipitated to the ground, and buried beneath the fragments of timber. Besides the two who were killed, five more were not expected to recover.

On Saturday last, a Storekeeper in Frankford bought a cheese in this city, which he took to his store, and exposed to sale. That afternoon, he sold a considerable quantity of it to different families. That night and yesterday, all the persons who eat of the cheese were taken sick, more or less violently, in proportion to the quantity they had eaten. They all vomited and many of them were thrown into violent convulsions. Medical aid was obtained and many of them have recovered. One young woman is now dangerously ill, and others are much indisposed. It is believed the cheese was poisoned *by acetate of lead.* Some of the cheese has been brought to the city to be analyzed. [*Press.*

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning last, after a protracted disease of eight months, Mr. JOHN MCIVER, aged 28 years.

In New-York, June 3d, on a visit to her son, Gen. Joseph G. Swift, late Chief Engineer, Mrs. *Deborah Swift,* wife of Dr. F. Swift, of the U. S. Army aged 51.

The subscriber has just received from New York and a fine assortment of well selected Dry Goods, particularly calculated for country stores, which are for sale upon accommodating terms.

J. HUSKE.

June 30, 1824.—4t71.

I, the subscriber, have appointed Mr. Hugh Mallett my true and lawful attorney during my absence. DANIEL TOWN.

Fayetteville, June 26, 1824.—3w

NOTICE.

TWO years since, I gave instructions in writing to my man Cato, (a carpenter) to hunt for employment, and those who wanted his service were requested to apply to me, to bargain, &c. These instructions have not been properly complied with: I hereby request the citizens of Fayetteville and others, who may wish to employ Cato, first apply to me, and make the bargain; also make payment to me or my order, otherwise not employ him.

Given under my hand, 25th June, 1824.

JESSE POTTS.

3t71

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Larkin Newby, and for the purposes therein mentioned, the subscribers will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, two families of young negroes, viz: a negro woman named Dolly, and her five children, and another named Suky, with the same number of children. Also, the buildings and improvements on the south side of Person street, situated on a leased lot, lately occupied by Mr. Newby as a grocery store and bakery; one horse, and cow, together with a variety of household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at ten o'clock,

OLIVER P. STARK,
DUNCAN THOMPSON. } *Trustees.*

Fayetteville, 23 June, 1824.—2w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Margaret Revels makes oath before me, D Ochiltree, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, that she held a note of hand for sixty-eight dollars, on Benjamin Revels, dated about the years 1817 or 1818; which said note she has lost or misland, and that she has made other arrangements with said Benj. Revels, for the satisfaction of said note.

Sworn to and subscribed at Fayetteville, the 28th June, 1824, before me D OCHILTREE. (S. J. P.)

her
MARGARET ✕ REVELS.
mark.

1w—pd.

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824.

Murdoch Martin, and Alex. M'Leod, Ex, &c. *vs.* Solomon Brewer. } Original Attachment, levied on 300 acres of land, &c.

It is ordered, that this suit be published 6 weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the defendant may have notice, unless he appear at our next Court at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiffs' demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

6t74.

Selling out at Cost.

THE subscriber being about to close his business, invites the public to call at his store, where bargains may be had worthy of their attention.

A few pounds of the best Old Virginia Tobacco remaining on hand, which will be sold low.

JOHN J. DIOSSY.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1824.—3t69

Fayetteville Academy.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

In submitting this report to the public, the Committee feel it their duty to give a brief synopsis of the present state and condition of the Academy, as far as this examination and their inquiries have enabled them to ascertain.

The system of education now pursued, may be divided, principally, into two branches, the useful and ornamental. The ornamental combines music, dancing, the French and Spanish languages; and is under the charge of Mr. La Caste, a gentleman distinguished for his urbanity of manners, long experience, and accomplished knowledge in his profession.

The useful embraces all the elements of learning, from the simplest rudiments of reading, to some of the highest branches in the mathematics, and is designed particularly to qualify students for our University. This, in the male department, is under the care of Messrs. Sandford, Inman, and Husted, young gentlemen of regular collegiate education, and high literary and moral attainments. From these gentlemen we cannot withhold this passing tribute of praise, (alike the dictate of our gratitude to them as teachers, as well as admiration of them as men,) that their talents and usefulness in the Academy, and their very exemplary deportment in society, have called forth the spontaneous and universal approbation of this community; and we believe we but speak their sentiments, when we hope that the bosom of our society will always afford an adequate encouragement, to make our town their home and abiding place.

The female department is under the charge of Mrs. Hamilton, with an assistant. This lady unites the highest endowments of the heart and head, with the happies aptitude for teaching, in which she has had great experience. This department, the next quarter, will receive a great accession in the person of Mrs. Booth, who has just arrived, and is understood to be accomplished and experienced in teaching, and will have it in her power to teach drawing and painting, to which she has heretofore devoted much of her attention.

In every point of view, we believe the Academy is in a more flourishing state, than at any former period. Whether we regard its general concerns, the improvement of the scholars, the union of so many branches of education under experienced and able instructors, or the system of discipline which preserves so much harmony and subordination in the different schools. It may be confidently said, never to have combined so many advantages as at the present time, of affording females the benefit of an ornamental as well as useful education.

We are informed by the Principal, Mr. Hamilton, that a suitable number of teachers are engaged for the next session, so as to guard against any suspension of the exercises of the institution, happening from sickness or other cause.

A perfect system of discipline and subordination appears to prevail in all the schools; which manifested itself in the orderly, quiet and modest behaviour of the scholars, while engaged in the duties of the school, and when discharged from them; while its operations seemed to go on with less difficulty, and more practical success, than was to have been expected in a community of so many children of different ages and sexes.

We believe this is ascribable (and therefore worthy of public commendation) to the plan of having (as at present) a family composed of some of the principal teachers residing in the private apartments of the building, whereby the conduct of the students is constantly under the controul and supervision of their teachers. In the education of females particularly, whose future excellency of character is mainly attributable to early purity of manners and conversation, (requiring a constant vigilance.) This plan possesses incomparable advantages over every other system of indiscriminate public education.

We must now draw this report to a close, by congratulating the public on the progress which the scholars appeared generally to have made, as attested by this examination; and upon the assurance, that the Academy, as now conducted, presents the most flattering opportunities to parents and guardians of educating children in a way, fitted either for the rugged or polished paths of life.

L. D. HENRY,
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. M'RAE,
JAMES H. HOOPER,
JNO. W. WRIGHT,
JESSE POTTS,
Dr. W. M. MAFFETT, } *Committee.*

N. B. The Committee give this notice, that, should any student hereafter absent himself from the Examinations without leave, he will not be allowed to re-enter the Academy; and will, besides, be subject to public censure.

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally,

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMPSON,
STUART BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR,
R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—6t7 f

SALES AT AUCTION,

On Monday, July 5th,

At the store of J. J. Diossy, his entire stock in trade, consisting of

Groceries, Dry Goods,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Crockery, Glass & Stone Ware.

The above Goods will be sold without reserve, on a credit for approved notes at Bank.

At the same time will be sold a good Saddle, Horse, and Milch Cow, and sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

2w WILLKINGS & CO.

Tallow Wanted.

A FEW thousand pounds wanted, for which cash, and a fair price, will be paid, by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

For sale, as above,

100 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
20 do Bar Soap.

Fayetteville, 17th June, 1824.—6t72

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note drawn by Chester Ingram, in favor of Dorris Stiles & Son, for eighty five Dollars, dated Southwick, Mass. October 5th, 1821; said Note having been lost, or mislaid. Any person finding the same will be rewarded by returning it to the subscriber

JUSTIN L. EDWARDS.

Hamilton, Martin Co. N. C. July 1st, 1824. } 3t71 -pd.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from my employment, on the 21st instant, *Joseph Powel,* an indented apprentice to the carriage making business. He is about 18 years old, well grown, and fair complexion. This notice is to caution the public against employing or harboring him in any way, as the law will be enforced against either. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Raleigh, without thanks or expenses paid for the same. THOS. COBBS.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1824.—3t71.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quality rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cognac	gallon.	1	25	1	40
Apple, imported	do		50		
Peach,	do.		55		
Bacon,	lb.		8½		
Beeswax,	do.		31		
Butter,	do		10		12½
Bagging (abundant)	yard,		25		28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		22		25
2d & 3d qual.	do		20		
Candles, Mould,	do		12		
Spermaceti,	do				
Cotton,	do		14		
Corn,	bushel		82		
Copperas	lb.		3½		
Flax	do		10		
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	6			
Superfine,	do	4	25		50
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00		
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	00
Country,	do		45		
Ginger	lb.		6		
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	gross	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	
Lard	lb.		6		
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		7		
Logwood	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7	7	50
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000		50	2	00
Oats,	bush		30		
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	gallon.		90	1	00
Pork	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		24		25
Pimento,	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	50
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do		70		80
New-England,	do		42½		45
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	lb.		3		4
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	do	8	50	9	
Loaf,	lb.		17		18
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		80		85
Turks Island,	do		70		80
St. Ubes, &c.	do				
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		7½		8
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		18
German	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	do		12½		20
Tallow,	do		6		
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	80	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	3		3	75
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	lb.		65		
Wheat,	bush.		80		
Whiskey,	gallon,		30		33½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

MARKETS.

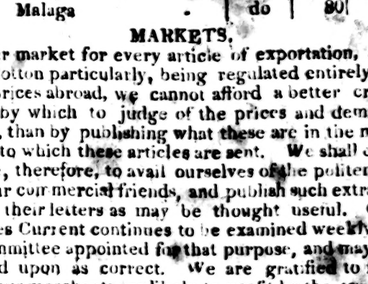
Our market for every article of exportation, and for Cotton particularly, being regulated entirely by the prices abroad, we cannot afford a better criterion by which to judge of the prices and demand here, than by publishing what these are in the markets to which these articles are sent. We shall continue, therefore, to avail ourselves of the politeness of our commercial friends, and publish such extracts from their letters as may be thought useful. Our Prices Current continues to be examined weekly by a committee appointed for that purpose, and may be relied upon as correct. We are gratified to find that our merchants are likely to profit by the experience of last year, laying in such supplies of salt and other articles of necessary consumption, as will prevent a scarcity in the fall, though the water should continue low.

The last Liverpool news is contained in the following extract of a letter of the 20th of May, received by the Colossus.

"We have nothing to communicate that is favorable respecting Cotton, Some failures which have recently taken place among the spinners and manufacturers, have assisted to throw a damp upon the purchasers, and the sales in the last week have been very limited,

The prices of Upland are certainly, though not generally, about 1-8d per pound lower than our last quotations.

Since the above has been in type, we have been indulged with the sight of a Liverpool letter, of the 22nd May, from which we make the following extract;—"Our Cotton market has been in a dull and rather declining state throughout the week. American descriptions are 1-8 to 1-4d per pound lower—Uplands are quoted at 8d to 9¼d."



Coppersmith's Business

STILL carried on by the subscriber, at his old stand on Hay-street. He has on hand 50 Stills, of various sizes, Hatter's Kettles, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. Job work done with dispatch. He has just received from New-York a new supply of Copper and other articles in this line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to responsible persons. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Cooking Stoves, and House do.
Dagon Ploughs.

June 2? 1824.—3t75

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

COMPARISON OF HUMAN PURSUITS.

Where's the man who seeks for *Fame?*
Haste!—the laurel give him—
Unfold the scroll, and write his name,
'Tis all the grave will leave him.

Where is he who seeks for *Gold?*
Give!—let nought annoy it—
When a few brief days are told,
No more can he enjoy it.

Where's the bosom swell'd with *Pride?*
Spare!—I would not wound it—
For death will twine, at eventide,
His mean scant garment round it.

Where's the heart on *Pleasure* bent?
Pour!—a double measure—
Health, and life, to-morrow spent,
Gone will be the treasure.

Where's the soul that looks *above*
Pleasure, gold and glory—
Such as earthly passions move—
Such as live in story?

Take each cup of joy away—
To others fill'd and given—
Oh!—what are all these bubbles?—say—
To him whose *home is Heaven?*

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

In the Quarterly Review for April last, and in the article reviewing Dwight's Travels, there is an allusion to the hackneyed story of Ferguson's sparing the life of Washington, at the Battle of Brandywine. We are informed by a friend who possesses the best means of information, that the facts are simply these:—Major (then Captain) Ferguson, was at that time in command of a picked corps of marksmen. The officer next in command was a native, and is now a resident of this State. On the day of that battle, having been skirmishing in front of the British army, Ferguson halted his men under the cover of a wood. While in this situation, two officers approached their cover, exposed in an open field. One of them was particularly distinguished by his uniform, which was green and ornamented rather more than usual. At this officer, a serjeant of the riflemen stepped from his ranks, and was in the act of firing, when Ferguson, who was himself wounded, interfered, and probably saved his life From some circumstances, *Ferguson believed that he had saved the life of Washington. But the American officer already knew the person of the American chief, having met him in society before the war.* It was however, too soothing to the pride or feelings of Ferguson to believe that it was any other than Washington, and from his impressions, the error has finally crept into history. Of the fact that it was not Washington, the American gentleman is certain, and for some inquiries that he made at the time, he has been induced to believe that the individual who was spared was the Count Pulaski.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

OLD TIMES.

Governor Glen in his tour visited the Congress—now Columbia: New Windsor now Abbeville; and Ninety-six—now Pendleton. Our up country in old times.

From the S. Carolina Gazette May 27, 1746

Last week his Excellency the Governor, arrived at his house in perfect health, after a tedious journey of *five hundred miles*, undertaken with a view, to settle and quiet all matters between the several Indian nations surrounding us, and this government; he was attended by about fifty gentlemen on horseback, and their servants, all well armed; and by two hundred horsemen in the pay of this Province, and which is remarkable, though the weather was exceeding bad, and the greatest part of the people in this service, had nothing to cover them from the heavy rains *but the bark of trees*, yet they all returned well and in good health. In this journey his Excellency was met by the King of the Catawba's, and about one hundred of his head men and warriors, by the Emperor of the Cherokees, and 70 of his head men, by the head men of the Creeks, and by the Squirrel King, and most of the people of the lower Chickasaws.

And as our accounts from the Indian countries were very alarming, before his Excellency undertook his journey, we have now the pleasure of being able to inform our readers, that all things were adjusted, to the safety and honor of this Province, whereby a foundation is laid for disappointing the schemes of the French, and still retaining in our interest, these four important nations. And as it may be satisfactory to the people of this Province, and others of his Majesty's subjects in America, we hope that we shall be able to furnish them with an exact account of what passed at those several meetings in our next and some future papers.

A very singular reverse of fortune has just happened to an Irishman of the name of Arthur Burns, belonging to the county of Tyrone, who at present resides in the High street. He came to this country a number of years ago, and has since *wrought in the humble capacity of a builder's labourer, and bore the character of a sober and industrious man.*

An uncle of his who went to the East Indies in early life as a merchant, accumulated a large fortune, and while on his death bed at Calcutta, made a will bequeathing the whole of his property in favor of his relation.—The will sent home, properly sealed by eight or ten different executors, whose names are attached to it, inquiry was made after Burns in the north of Ireland, where it was ascertained that he long before had gone to Scotland. A messenger was immediately despatched from Dublin to this city, and careful inquiry was made among the various kinds of labourers, till he was at length traced out a few days ago, and the good news imparted to him. He was furnished with a copy of his uncle's will, appointing him sole heir to his immense property, amounting to 190,000*l.* in cash, several valuable estates, five merchant vessels at sea, besides an inventory of furniture of the richest and most costly description; among other articles are a gold table, the length, and breadth and superficial dimensions of which are stated; a bedstead mounted with gold, a pair of slippers with gold buckles, two carriages finely mounted with silver, and various other articles equally splendid. One of the vessels, called the Margaret, is on her passage home, with some of these valuable effects. and a large stock of the choisest wines, and several puncheons of rum, consigned, on behalf of Mr. Burns, to the care of a respectable merchant in Dublin.

Mr. Burns is about 40 years of age, is married, but without children. None of the money or effects have yet arrived, as the will was despatched before the merchant was dead, but accounts of his decease and the arrival of the effects are daily expected. Mr. Burns in the mean time *has never ceased a single day from his employment, and is much less elated* on the subject than might have been expected. He regularly carries home in the evening his bundle of sticks under his arm for fuel.—As is also the case in matters of this kind, new friends and acquaintances, whom he never knew before, have sprung up on every side, who are eager in their endeavors to serve him; and offers of accommodation with money are unbounded; but he has declined their services and prefers working in his homely garb and abstemious fare, till he be able to touch his own. Three thousand pounds were sent by his uncle to him in Ireland some years ago, intrusted to the care of a gentleman, who kept it, and when he failed in London, he ranked the labourer as one of his creditors. The composition was seven shillings, but he has not yet received it. It would seem that his good fortune will come on him all at at once.—*Glasgow Chron.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Ridiculous Blunder.—In our paper of yesterday we published some news from Europe, exactly *one year old!*

It came to us in a slip from our correspondents the editors of the New York Gazette, whose usual correctness being such as to create confidence, we contented ourselves with reading two or three of the leading paragraphs, and finding, as we thought, all right, glanced our eyes over the remainder, and put the slip into the hands of the compositor, having other matters to attend to. It must, we presume, have been owing to similar circumstances, that *four* out of five morning papers, have republished this *old* news.

How our brethren bear up after this blunder, we cannot say: but we can give them little comfort, for all the philosophy of which we are master is necessary for our support in this affliction. "Very late news from England," says one friend, and he makes us a very low bow—Another beckons to us from across the street. We go over to him, and receive a similar salutation, "Very late news from England."—"Very late news from England, much obliged to you, gentlemen." "Very late news from England; you deserve credit for your promptness in communicating it." Now all these are very fair hits, but we must entreat our friends not to quiz us to death—

"For we pain the eyes, and stuff the head,
With all such reading as we never read."

Therefore, have mercy on us. Day after day, and night after night, do we spend in perusing page after page, and column after column, to ascertain what must, and what must not be published, and a slip from a correspondent is doubly acceptable, because it contains "very late news from England," and we can generally be satisfied as to the fact, without the pains of pondering every paragraph.

The editors of the New York Gazette, exceedingly regret that they did not ascertain the date of the Galway paper before they sent off their slips to their southern correspondents: and we exceedingly regret that we did not carefully examine their slips. Evils which are anticipated, are generally obviated. It is hardly necessary to say, that such a blunder is not likely to occur again.

Freedom.—What man in his right senses, that has wherewithal to live free, would make himself *a slave for superfluities?*—What does that man want, that has enough? or what is he the better for abundance, that can never be satisfied?

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

The late fire near Germantown, originated by spontaneous combustion in waste wool. Though but twenty to fifty pounds had accumulated, yet it produced a most dense smoke, and a gas which took fire like gunpowder. The building was instantaneously in a blaze, that not an article could be saved. The oils used in the waste wool were olive and spermaceti—each kind had been so repeatedly used before, without any injury, that no danger was apprehended. Repeated experiments that I have made, prove that *linseed oil will regularly ignite with waste wool in twenty four hours*, but none had been suffered about the mill for years. Within the last week olive oil had been used. *It perhaps had been previously adulterated with other vegetable oil*, though bought for genuine olive oil, and from the use of this oil, the fire is supposed to have occurred. The above circumstances show the rapidity of flame connected with the causes mentioned—and that several small closely packed parcels of wool, should have been exposed to a most intense fire, and yet not burned in the centre, also proves how little general danger there is of setting fire to wool.

W. L. FISHER.

Natural History of the Spider.

"As I was standing on a scaffold at the top of an unfinished house, I observed a common black spider descending one of the rafters. When he came within reach of me, I stopped his progress with a stick I held in my hand; and, after making several fruitless attempts to pass down by me, he ascended again to the highest part of the rafter, whither I followed and watched him. After arriving there, he fixed his feet in a firm position, and, erecting his body began to emit a substance from it which, when taking the air, ascended as fast as discharged. He continued this stream till it had attained the height of about 30 feet from the top of the house. As it ascended, it divided into thousands of the finest fibres, which being reflected upon by the rays of the sun, presented a most brilliant sight.—The Spider now quitted his hold on the rafter and, ascending his web a little, which buoyed him up to that height, was wafted away by the breeze, in quest, I suppose, of a more hospitable place of abode." B.

Nat. Intel.

NEST OF AN OSTRICH.

In our way over the plain we fell in with *an ostrich's nest*, if one may so call a bare concavity scratched in the sand, six feet in diameter, surrounded by a trench equally shallow, and without the smallest trace of any materials, such as grass, leaves or sticks, to give it a resemblence to the nests of other birds. The ostrich to which it belongs must have been at that time feeding at a great distance, or we should have seen them on so open a plain. The poor birds at their return would find that robbers had visited their home in their absence, for we carried off all their eggs. Within this hollow, and quite exposed, lay twenty five of these gigantic eggs, and in the trench nine more, intended, as the Hottentots observe, as the first food of the twenty-five young ones.—Those in the hollow being designed for incubation, may often prove useless to the traveller, but the others on the outside will always be found fit for eating. In the present instance the whole number were equally good.

"The expedient resorted to by *Speelman* on a former occasion, was now adopted to a certain extent; after filling all our bags, the sleeves of their watch-coats and their second pair of trowsers were crammed full of eggs. It was considered as an auspicious omen, that at the commencement of our journey so valuable a prize had been placed in our way. Our faithful dogs were not forgotten in the division of the spoil; and their share, which we immediately broke into a bowl, was eaten upon the spot.

"We made our dinner from the *ostrich eggs*; each of the Hottentots eating a whole one, although containing, as already mentioned, as much food as twenty-four eggs of the domestic hen. It is, therefore, not surprising that I found myself unable to accomplish my share of the meal, even with the aid of all the hunger which a long morning's ride had given me. The mode in which they were cooked, was one of great antiquity; for all the Hottentot race, their fathers, and their grandfathers' fathers, as they express themselves, have practised it before them. A small hole, the size of a finger, was very dexterously made at one end, and having cut a forked stick from the bushes, they introduced it into the eggs, by pressing the two prongs close together; then, by twirling the end of the stick between the palms of their hands for a short time, they completely mixed the white and the yolk together. Setting it upon the fire they continued frequently to turn the stick, until the inside had acquired the proper consistence of a boiled egg.

This method recommends itself to a traveller, by its expedition, cleanliness, and simplicity; and by requiring neither pot nor water, the shell answering perfectly the purpose of the first, and the liquid nature of its contents, that of the other."

Burchell's Travels.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

LAMIA AMPUTATOR.

It is probable that many people in this part of North-Carolina, and perhaps in other parts also, have observed that *the limbs of certain trees of the size of one's finger, are frequently, in the fall of the year, quite eaten round*, and to such a depth that the leaves wither, and whenever there is a high wind the limb is broken quite off and falls to the ground. This is most frequently observed in the hickory and persimmon, and sometimes in the honey locust. Any person who has not taken the trouble to examine the subject, has probably thought it was the work of some worm, who was rather fanciful about the mode of taking his dinner, and chose to eat quite round a limb, when he might just as well have made his whole meal out of one side. The truth is, *it is the work of an insect*, whose history, as it is a little curious, I shall proceed to give.

It is well known that *insects exist successively in four different states:* first in the egg, which is hatched into a maggot or worm; which is itself transformed into what naturalists call a chrysalis; and it is from this last that the proper winged insect proceeds.

Now, the insect we have in hand, feeds, when in the state of a worm, upon the wood of trees, especially those above mentioned. It excavates extensive chambers under the bark, which it does not touch; so that frequently a suck will appear strong and solid on the outside, while there is no substance in it. A person who will take the trouble to examine, at the present time, a limb which was cut off last fall, will find the worms in it about a quarter of an inch in length. They will continue to feed upon the wood the greater part of the season, and in the latter part of September, or beginning of October next, will transform themselves into an insect a little bigger than the common lightning bug, and somewhat of the same colour and appearance. Now what is particularly curious about this insect, is, its manner of disposing of its eggs, and providing for its young when they shall be hatched. It has a hard and horny tail, with which it pierces the bark of the tree upon which the worm is to feed, and deposites the egg. But if the limb were to continue to live, the juices of the tree would probably destroy the egg; and at any rate the worm, when it came to make its appearance, would not find its appropriate food, as it lives only upon *dry wood*. The last act of the insect's life, therefore, is, to cut the limb in which the eggs are deposited, quite round. This he bequeaths as a patrimony to his children, each of whom inherits such a part as his appetite and the sharpness of his teeth will enable him to make his own.

The ground under the hickory trees in the grove about the University is quite covered in the fall of the year, with the branches which these industrious little insects have thrown down; and the same is probably the case extensively through the country. A gentleman in Bladen, told me last winter, they were in the habit of pruning his quince trees for him in a manner not at all to his liking.

I first observed these limbs some two or three years ago, and then only wondered how they came to be cut off so handsomely. On examining them, the wounds made by the insect in depositing its eggs, and the eggs themselves were discovered. This led me to look out for the little artist himself, and I at length discovered him at his task.

Either another species of the same genus, or a variety of the same species, inhabts the West India Islands. The West India insect differs from ours in the form of the articulations of the neck, the shape of the wing cases; and in their being covered with bright spots, whereas ours has them of an uniform dull leaden colour. He is a much more gaudy insect than ours, but has not nearly the same skill as an artist. He cuts off his limb like a school boy cutting a stick with a knife; whereas ours saws it perpendicularly down in a workmanlike manner, as though he had served a regular apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. Whether these peculiarities will be sufficient to entitle him to be separated into a distinct species, remains yet to be determined; but should that happily be the case, he is to be called *Lamia Lucarius.*

Professor MITCHELL.

VIRGINIA HOUSEWIFE.

Domestic economy in science, has this advantage over its political namesake, that it is capable of practical demonstration, and comes home to the "business and bosom" of every man, and of every woman too. Whatever tends to improve it, therefore, is of more extended interest than the profound speculations of Say or Tracy, or even our own Raymond, who is said by those who have studied him, to have eclipsed them all, in rendering clear and intelligible the abstruse subject of political economy.

This consideration will excuse our asking the attention of all housekeepers to a little work which has just issued from the press of Messrs. Davis and Force, in this city, by the title of The Virginia Housewife. It is the production of a highly respectable lady of Virginia, (Mrs. D. M. RANDOLPH,) who has committed it to the press in consequence of the solicitation of many of her friends, as the means of disseminating a knowledge which she possessed in an eminent degree. We do not profess to be connoisseurs in the culinary and cordial art, to which the book is devoted, but the chapter of contents is exceedingly attractive.

[*National Intelligencer.*

Bonaparte and Canova.—Canova was very familiar with Bonaparte, and was often alone with him and Josephine. The warrior joked the artist: "You make conquests on marble," said he; "they are harder than mine." "And perhaps more durable," observed Canova; and then he treated him to rest amidst his trophies, consolidate his power, and no longer risk a destiny so often assured by victory. The Emperor laughed at the sculptor's fears. "I fight new battles," said he, "you make new statues."—"It is very different," said the sculptor; "an artist must never to stop in the pursuit of fine arts; there we may always march on, from conquest to conquest. Mediocrity alone conceives that the goal is attained; but a thousand dangers await the warrior on the road of ambition; think of Cæsar and a multitude besides." "You anticipate me, then, the *ides* of March!" "Ah! I apprehend less for your death than your defeat. "*I fear neither the one nor the other; you will find me as immovable as your statue.*" After Napoleon had married Marie Louise, he appeared dissatisfied that Canova did not compliment him. "*Puis-je féliciter*," said Canova, "*d'avoir fait divorce avec la fortune?*"

A French gentleman, dining in London with Dr. Johnson, and wishing to shew him a peculiar mark of respect, as the author of the "Rambler," drank to him by what he thought synonymous terms, saying, "your health, *Mr. Vagabond.*"

Loss of Time.—A devotee lamented to her confessor her love of gambling, 'but madam,' replied the priest, 'it is a grievous sin. In the first place, consider the great loss of time.' 'Yes,' replied the penitent, '*I have often grudged the time that is lost in shuffling and dealing.*'

LORD NORTH.

At the close of life he was afflicted with the total loss of sight. At Bath he met colonel Barre, who had been his opponent in the house of commons, and was also blind. On being introduced to each other, lord North said, "Colonel, you and I have often been at variance; but, I believe, there are no people in the world who, after all, would be more glad to see *each other.*"

MORAL.

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer.

Man cannot live happily, nor die with the prospect of future felicity, without religion. It must be that religion too, which is pure in the sight of God, which controls the heart and regulates the actions of life which the hurry of business cannot stifle which the scenes of mirth cannot drown—That religion, which torture in all its horrid forms cannot overcome, which death itself cannot conquer.

If we cannot live nor die happy without religion, *why not search for it as for some hidden treasure.* We know we live, and ascertainly know we die. And who will say happiness is not his primary object, in all the laborious and persevering pursuits of life; and who can lay his hand upon his heart, and solemnly declare in the presence of God, that he does not desire to be happy in death, and in that world which is never to have an end? Why then do we not seek that happiness which is in reality deserving the name.—Who, let me ask, has found this on the bed of death, or in the violent and sudden change of life, without Religion?

Riches, honour or wealth, cannot give permanent joy in this world: and at death all of them forsake us. Wealth cannot bribe, honour cannot flatter, health cannot resist the king of terrors. If in youth our health is firm and our prospects promising, they may soon be blasted. Youth and beauliness may fall, indeed they will fall before the corroding hands of time, like the tender flower before the chilling blasts of autumn.

But if we arrive to manhood or even old age, we are only the more rapidly approaching the goal we cannot pass, and we are still without religion, our condition is more hazardous than in early life, because experience has clearly shown, that in manhood the cares and toils of life which crowd upon us in constant succession engross the mind and harden the heart, and bring the whole man into such subjection to the world, that if religious impressions are made at all, they too frequently are like the morning dew which soon passes away.

There cannot be any thing more absurd than to put off religion to old age—Who that is now in youth, or in the meridian of life, has the assurance of living to old age? But, supposing this were the fact, who knows that he should then have a heart to seek God. We are told, that the 'sinner a hundred years old shall be accursed;' meaning undoubtedly, that the man, old in age and old in sin, is less likely to repent of his sins, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and be saved then, than at any other period of life.

If delaying to seek God early is hazardous, how vastly must that hazard be increased by putting off religion to the last hour of the longest limit allowed to human life. It is wisdom to 'seek the Lord while he may be found, to call upon him while he is near.' 'For behold the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble, and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that leave them neither root nor branch.'